GOL'DBERG, M. S.

"Soviet Status and the Immediate Tasks of Hygienic Studies in the Field of Sanitary Air Protection."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

GOL'DBERG, M.S., doktor med. nauk

[Sanitary protection of the air in inhabited places] Sanitarnaia okhrana atmosfernogo vozdukha naselennykh mest. Moskva, Vseros-siiskoe Ob-vo sodeistviia okhrane prirody i ozeleneniiu naselennykh punktov, 1960. 25 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Air--POLLUTION)

GOL'DBERG, M.S.

Pollution of air in cities by sulfur dioxide and establishment of the maximum permissible concentration of $SO_2$ discharge into the atmosphere. Vest.AMN SSSR 16 no.7:30-36 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N.Sysina AMN SSSR.

(AIR--POLLUTION) (SULFUR DIOXIDE)

GOL'DBERG, M.S., doktor med.nauk (Moskva)

Errors in the Russian translation of P.A.Kratzer's "City climate."
Gig.i san. 26 no.1:104-106 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(LONDON--SMOG--TOXICOLOGY) (KRATZER, P.A.)

GOL'DBERG, [illegible], chlen-kor. rank; [illegible], [illegible], kand. med. nauk; DOLGINA, L.F., kand. med. nauk; [illegible], A.A., kand. med. nauk; KUZ'MINA, N.N., kand. sanit. nauk; KOLESNAYEV, N.V., kand. biol. nauk; SEMENIKHINA, S.P., kand. biol. nauk; KIRINA, S.K., nauchn. sotr. Primimal uchastiye MEDVEDICHENKO, L.K.; LYUBINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Methodological instructions on the organization of research in the pollution of air and the study of the effect of atmospheric pollution on the health and sanitary and hygienic living conditions of the population] Instruktivno-metodicheskie ukazaniia po organizatsii issledovanii zagriaznenii atmosfernogo vozdukha i izucheniia vliianiia atmosfernykh zagriaznenii na zdorov'e i sanitarno-gigienicheskie usloviia zhizni naseleniia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 213 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Vsesoyuznaya gosudarstvennaya sanitarnaya inspektsiya. 2. Starshiy gosudarstvennyy sanitarnyy inspektor Gosudarstvennoy sanitarnoy inspektsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Medvedichenko).
(Air--Pollution)

NIKONOV, A.G. [deceased]; GORIYENKO, I. I.; KARNITSKAYA, N.V.; GOL'DBERG, M.S.; MANDROVSKAYA, V.D.

Coli-Proteus bacteriophage in experimental conditions in vivo. Report No. 1. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no. 8:82-85 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Rostovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.

L 02336-67 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWR(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JH
ACC NR: AP6028928 SOURCE CODE: UR/0432/66/000/004/0042/0043

AUTHOR: Segeyev, G. A.; Gol'dberg, M. Sh.; Yaremenko, A. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Device for recording moment of failure

SOURCE: Avtomatizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 4, 1966, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible], electromeasuring device, heat resistance, thermal fatigue, [illegible], high temperature [illegible]

ABSTRACT: A special measuring instrument for the estimation of thermal endurance of materials is described. The instrument, devised by the [illegible] of the AN UkrSSR, is used for recording the time and temperature at which the tested samples of materials are fractured. The device is designed for a simultaneous testing of four samples. [illegible] metal films deposited on the sample surfaces serve as sensors of occurred fractures. The measuring arrangement consists of a potentiometer, thermometers (thermocouple, pyrometer or electric resistance type), time-relay, recording [illegible] signal lamps, [illegible] and other circuit elements [illegible] in a diagram and a photo. The procedure of measurements is described and the consecutive fractures of four samples are reflected in a time-temperature curve. It is mentioned that the device was used for testing the oxides of magnesium and aluminum and other high-temperature materials. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

BANNIKOV, G.K.; NEMIROVSKIY, E.E.; GOL'DBERG, M.Y., vedushchiy inzh.; ALEKSEYEVSKIY, I.A., red.; TORSHINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Use of carbon and graphite products in industry] Primenenie uglegrafitovykh izdelii v promyshlennosti. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 21 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Electrodes, Carbon) (Refractory materials)

GOL'DBERG, I.Ya.

Study of reactive modification of the immobilization reaction of Treponema pallidum. Trudy [illegible] 4:84-86 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8"

GOLDBERG, M. Z.

USSR/ Electronics - Voltage regulators

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 2/19

Authors : Piontkovskiy, B. A., Engineer, Chief, TsNIIS (Central Scientific Research Institute of Communications Laboratory); Spasskaya, L. A., Engineer and Jr. Sc. Assist., TsNIIS; and Gol'dberg, M. Z., Engineer of the radio Tech. Industry

Title : An automatic voltage-control stand (SARN)

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 4 (181), 3-5, Apr 1955

Abstract : An automatic voltage-control stand designed by the TsNIIS is described. Diagrams and formulas for calculating necessary data for the stand design are presented. Diagrams; tables; illustration.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

GOLDBERG, Natan (Warszawa)

Interrelation of menstruation disorders & emotional factors. Gin. polska 29 no.4:403-411 July-Aug 58.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Kobiecych i Poloznictwa A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr Wilhelm Sowinski i z Poradni Onkologicznej Praga-Srodmiescie Kierownik: dr M. Wasilewski.

(MENSTRUATION DISORDERS, psychol.
emotional factors (Pol))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8

Gol'dberg, N. M.

The present status of urea manufacture. N. A. Gol'dberg, M. A. Lyudkovskaya, S. D. Friedman, and V. I. Zagranichnyi. *Khim. Nauka i Prom.* 1, 201–80(1956). Review with 84 references.

I. Beresnitz

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8

Goldberg, N. A.

Distr: 4E4j

Kinetics of the nitration and the granulometric composition of calcium carbide. N. A. Goldberg and Yu. D. Znamenskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 110, 1018–21 (1956).—The kinetics of the reaction $CaC_2 + N_2 \rightarrow CaCN_2 + C$ were studied by measuring the wt. change in the $CaC_2$ as a function of time and the rate of diffusion of the gas. The exptl. results indicate clearly that the nitration process takes place in the diffusion range. The addn. of powd. $CaF_2$ (2% by wt.) and of calcium cyanamide (5% by wt.) to the $CaC_2$ sample brings the process into the kinetic region.

J. Rovtar Leach

AUTHORS: [illegible], M. A., [illegible], V. L. 307/20-120-1-46/62

TITLE: The Kinetics of Calcium Carbide Nitrogenization (Kinetika azotirovaniya karbida kal'tsiya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1, pp. 148 - 150 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Using the method of reference 1, the authors tested the influence of various additions ($CaCl_2$, 1,2%; $CaF_2$, 2%; $BaF_2$, 99,7%; $Na_2SiF_6$, 97,1%; NaF, 98,3% and $CaCN_2$+C) as well as of the partial pressure of nitrogen on the velocity of the reaction mentioned in the title. The polydisperse part of technical calcium-carbide (figure 1) was used for this purpose. The partial pressure of nitrogen was studied by using nitrogen-argon mixtures for calcium-carbide without additions at 1050° and at 1000°, and for calcium carbide of 1,5% $CaF_2$. A comparison of experimental results in the case of all additions mentioned (figure 1) gives the kinetic equation $R_\tau = k\sqrt{\tau}$ (1), where k denotes the speed constant and $\tau$ time. The k-values are given in table 1. They satisfy the Arrenius-equation (Arrhenius)

Card 1/3

$k = k_0 e^{-E/RT}$ (2). The activation energy E(Kcal/g-Mol) and the pre-exponential terms $k_0$ (micron-minute) can be calculated on this basis. The results of these calculations show (figure 2) that the dependence of $k_0$ on E is well expressed by the equation $k_0 = k'_0 e^{\beta E}$ (3), here $k'_0$ = 1,41 (micron-minute), $\beta$ = 0,352 $(Kcal/g\text{-}Mol)^{-1}$. To the authors' knowledge this dependence (3) was proved here for the first time as far as topochemical reactions are concerned, of which this reaction is one. When basing upon the conceptions of S. Z. Roginskiy's(References 8,10) theory the influence of accelerating mixtures can be explained through the activation of the reaction surface of calcium-carbide. Test results at varying partial pressure of nitrogen (figure 3) show this pressure and its corresponding speed constant related to the reaction as follows:

$k(P) = \frac{k(P_o)}{P_o} P$, (4), $k(P)$ and $k(P_o)$ being speed constants

Card 2/3 (micron-minutes) at partial pressure of nitrogen P (in at of

The Kinetics of Calcium Carbide Nitrogenization SOV/20-120-1-10/63

the mercury column) and a normal pressure $P_o$. Thus, the nitrogenization reaction of calcium carbide develops, in relation to nitrogen, according to the first order. In conclusion, a kinetic equation (9) generalizing all the authors' research results in this field is given. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research and Design Institute for the Nitrogen Industry)

PRESENTED: December 29, 1957, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1957

1. Calcium carbide--Nitration 2. Mathematics--Applications

Card 3/3

5(3) SOV/63-4-1-29/31

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, M. I., Golov, V. I.

TITLE: Reactions of Cyanamide With Ketones (Reaktsii tsianamida s ketonami)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, p 138 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The interaction of cyanamide with ketones produces N-cyan-ketoimines. Cyanamide is obtained from a suspension of technical calcium cyanamide in water by means of gaseous carbon dioxide at 40°C. From the precipitate crystalline cyanamide is separated. Solutions of cyanamide in ketones at the molar ratio 1 : 2 were kept at 60°C. After several hours the reaction was completed and N-cyanketoimines had formed. These are soluble in the corresponding ketones, in alcohol and in acetic acid.

Card 1/2 There are: 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

Reactions of Cyanamide With Ketones SOV/63-4-1-29/31

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1958

Card 2/2

5(1) SOV/20-124-3-40/67

AUTHORS: Gel'berg, M. A., Tarmanichevy, V. I.

TITLE: The Production of Melamine From Dicyandiamide (Poluchenive melamina iz ditsiandiamida)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 655-657 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: All of the current industrial methods for production of melamine from dicyandiamine according to the reaction $3H_2C_2N_4 \longrightarrow 2H_6C_3N_6$ are discontinuous. The reaction volume shows a low specific output. - On the basis of the phase diagram of the melamine-ammonia system, a continuous process was evolved in 1955 - 1956, which is characterized by the fact that the temperature is raised beyond the critical point of 330°C (to 500 - 550°C), so that melamine is formed, not in solid phase, but as a gas or liquid. The specific output of the reaction volume could be increased by a manifold, as compared with the discontinuous methods hitherto employed. There are 3 figures and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 1/2

The Production of Melamine From Dicyandiamide

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti. Dnepropetrovsk
(State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Nitrogen Industry, Dnepropetrovsk)

PRESENTED: August 28, 1958, by G. I. Volfkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1958

Card 2/2

86675

S/064/60/000/008/002/008
B020/B060

15.8112

AUTHORS: Gol'dberg, N. A., Zagranichnyy, V. I.

TITLE: A Continuous Procedure of Obtaining Melamine From Dicyano Diamide

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 8, pp. 6-8

TEXT: A highly effective and economical procedure of obtaining melamine (2,4,6-triamino-1,3,5-triazine) from dicyano diamide (the latter in its turn obtained from calcium cyanamide) was devised. The conventional industrial techniques in this respect may be classified under two groups: 1) such without solvents, and 2) such in which the reaction is performed in solvents (liquid ammonia or solutions of ammonia in aliphatic alcohols). Among the techniques belonging to the former group, the method introduced by S. N. Kazarnovskiy deserves special mention. A brief description is given of the plant at Trostenberg (German Federal Republic), and, from among the second group techniques, the method applied by the Piesteritz plant in Eastern Germany. In recent years, the authors of the article under consideration have been working at a continuous procedure of obtaining

Card 1/3

86675

A Continuous Procedure of Obtaining Melamine From Dicyano Diamide

S/064/60/000/005/002/008
E020/B060

melamine in a pilot plant with an output of 10 kg/hour. In this method a dicyano diamide solution in liquid ammonia is continuously pumped at a high speed and a pressure of 150 kg/cm² through an intensely heated spiral tube in an electric furnace. The conversion of dicyano diamide is performed in a flow of ammonia vapors. The reaction products are conveyed through a throttle into an expander sprayed with a circulating suspension of melamine in water. Melamine condenses in the form of fine-disperse particles in the suspension. The gases leaving the expander are washed with fresh water and the resulting suspension excess is led from the expander into the evaporator column, where ammonia is distilled off, led to compression and condensation, and then again used for dissolving dicyano diamide. Ammonia-free melamine in aqueous suspension is recrystallized. The phase equilibria in the melamine - ammonia system were studied by I. R. Krichevskiy and G. D. Yefremova (Ref. 4). Fig. 1 shows two critical points of the liquid - vapor equilibrium, namely, P (134°C) and Q (245°C), where critical phenomena were observed in the presence of solid melamine. The effect of the main parameters of the process (temperature, pressure, and feeding rate of dicyano diamide in liquid ammonia) upon the melamine yield was investigated. The reaction furnace proposed

Card 2/3

A Continuous Process for [illegible]
From Diogeno Dimmide

by the authors for obtaining melamine is schematically shown in Fig. 2. The technical and economic factors of the [illegible] melamine are given, and the periodic process is applied at Dzerzhinsk is compared with the continuous method. Results show that the continuous procedure is economically of greater advantage. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 3 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Dzerzhinskiy filial GIAP (Dzerzhinsk Branch of the State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)

Card 3/3

GOL'DBERG, M.A.; KUCHERYAVYY, V.I.

Some physicochemical properties of hexamethylene diisocyanate.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.8:1912-1913 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Isocyanic acid)

GOL'DBERG, M.A.; ZIMOV'YEV, G.N.

Equilibrium compositions of the vapor and liquid phases of binary solutions of 2,4-toluylene diisocyanate in chlorobenzene and 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.8:1913-1915 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Isocyanic acid) (Benzene)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; ZAGRANICHNYY, V.I.

Continuous method for the production of melamine from dicyandiamide.
Khim.prom. no.8:624-262 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Dzerzhinskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Melamine) (Guanidine)

S/080/60/033/008/021/022/XX
D213/D305

AUTHORS: Gol dberg, N A., Kucheryavyy, V I

TITLE: Some physico-chemical properties of hexamethylene diisocyanate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v 33, no. 8, 1960, 1912 - 1913

TEXT: The authors determine the density, viscosity, saturated vapor pressure and refractive index of hexamethylene diisocyanate. For experimental purposes, technically pure hexamethylene diisocyanate was fraction-ed under vacuum using a 12 mm diameter column packed with Fenske rings; the total height of packing was 1.2 m. During distillation the fraction b. pt 130°C at 12 mm Hg was collected. The content of hexamethylene diisocyanate was determined according to [illegible] 13 - X - 05 - 58 method and was found to be 99.8 % [illegible] determinations of density, viscosity and saturated vapor pressure were carried out by earlier used methods. [Ab-

Card 1/3

S/080/60/033/008/021/022/XX
D213/D305

Some physico-chemical properties [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] the wave-length of the incident light was determined using an IKF [illegible] refractometer of the Pulfrich type at 20°C. The relation between density, viscosity and temperature is represented in tabulated form. The saturation vapor pressure-temperature relation is also represented together with the refractive index - wavelength of incident light relation. The average heat of vaporization at 130-180°C was calculated and found to be 13,800 cal/g mol and the energy of vaporization, $E_{vap}$ = 13 100 cal/g mol. The activation energy of viscous flow $E_{vis}$ = 2,950 cal/g mol. and the comparison of these two values gives $\frac{E_{vap}}{E_{visc}}$ = 4 4. On the basis of the theory of viscosity submitted by Eyring and coworkers, it may be assumed that hexamethylene diisocyanate is an associated liquid. The values of refractive indices fall on a straight line on $(\frac{n^2 + 2}{n^2 - 1} v^2)$ co-

Card 2/3

Some physico-chemical properties ...

ordinates where $\nu$ is the frequency of the incident light. By extrapolation of the line to $\nu = 0$ or $\lambda = \infty$; the author obtained the value of the refractive index in a static field $n_\infty$. From

$$\frac{n_\infty^2 - 1}{n_\infty^2 + 2} \cdot \frac{M}{d} = \frac{4}{3}\pi N_A \alpha_\infty$$

where M is the molecular weight, d - density, $\alpha_\infty$ - static polarization, $\alpha_\infty$ was calculated and found to be $1.64 \cdot 10^{-23}$ cm$^3$. There are 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1959

S/080/60/033/008/022/022/XX
D213/D305

AUTHORS: Gol'dberg, N. A., Zinov'yev, G. N.

TITLE: Vapor liquid equilibrium compositions of binary solutions of 2,4 toluylenediisocyanate in chlorobenzene and 1 2 4 trichlorobenzene

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33 no. 8 1960, 1913 - 1915

TEXT: The most commonly used method of preparing 2,4-toluylenediisocyanate is based on reacting 2,4-toluylenediamine with phosgene in a chemically inert solvent, usually chlorobenzene. The disadvantage of the above solvent is its high volatility and inflammability, and for this reason the author decided to investigate 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene as a possible solvent. 1,2,4 trichlorobenzene is non-inflammable, less volatile and readily available in large quantities from wastes of hexachlorocyclohexane production. In the present work, the authors attempted to determine the vapor-

S/080/60/033/008/022/022/XX
D213/D305

Vapor-liquid equilibrium . .

liquid equilibrium composition of the above binary solution under residual pressure of 40 mm Hg. The starting solutions were prepared using 99.4 - 99.8 % pure 2,4-toluylenediisocyanate (VTU No. 13 X - 05 - 58), obtained by fractionation of the technically pure material in a 1100 mm column under a pressure of 15 - 30 mm Hg. fractionated chlorobenzene b. pt. 130-132.5°C and redistilled 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene density 1.445 lg/cm² at 26°C. The equilibrium composition of vapor-liquid systems was determined using the Olevskiy-Golubtyev apparatus (Tr. GIAP III, 45, 1954) and Rosengart type manustat (Ref. 2: Technika laboratornoy peregonki i rektifikatsii, Goskhimizdat M-L., 129, 1951). Before the actual experiments the apparatus was tested using aqueous acetone at atmospheric pressure and determination of acetone was carried out according to the method described in GOST 2768-44. The main experiment was conducted by introducing 350-400 ml of the solution into the dry apparatus, switching on the vacuum pump and when the pressure reached 40 mm Hg, switching on the heaters. After 4-5.3 hours intensive boiling samples of liquid from the boiler and distillate

Card 2/3

Vapor-liquid equilibrium

were taken, followed by a second sample after 40-60 mins., and a third sample after a similar time interval. The 2,4 toluylenediisocyanate content was determined using a method described in VTU No. 13 X - 05 - 58. The results of these measurements are given in graphic form. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific and Planning Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1959

GOL'DBERG, M.A.; KUCHERYAVYY, V.I.

Modeling chemical sorption processes. Khim. prom. no.9:38-44 S '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Sorption)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; KUCHERYAVYY, V.I.

Model study of chemisorption processes. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.1:151-156 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Chemisorption)

GOL'DBERG, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Modernization of the equipment and the intensification of technological processes in the manufacture of urea. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.1:49-58 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Urea)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; GOLOV, V.G.

Possible use of cyanamide as a solvent in cryoscopy. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.4:467 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Dzerzhinskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.
(Cyanamide) (Cryoscopy)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; GOLOV, V.G.

Apparatus for studying the decomposition kinetics of "blowing agents." Zav.lab.27 no.5:612-614 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Dzerzhinskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti i organicheskogo sinteza.
(Scientific apparatus and instruments)
(Porous materials)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; GORBUSHENKOV, V.A.

Equilibrium compositions of vapor and liquid phases of phosgene binary solutions in chlorobenzene in 1,2,4,-trichlorobenzene. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.11:2577-2578 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Phosgene) (Benzene) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

GOL'DBERG, M.A., KUCHERYAVYY, V.I.

Modeling of chemabsorption processes. Zhur.prikl.khim 35 no.2:350-356 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Absorption) (Chemical models)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; KUCHERYAVYY, V.I.

Modeling of chemisorption processes taking place in counter-current packed " columns. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.5:1134-1136 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza. Predstavleno akademikom S.U.Vol'fkovichem.
(Packed towers)

ZAGRANICHNYY, V.I.; GOL'DBERG, N.A.

Evaporation of aqueous solutions of urea. Khim.prom. no.3:166-168 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Urea)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; AL'TSHULER, L.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: MOLOCHNYY, V.B.; ZHARIKOVA, V.I.

Macroscopic kinetics and the mechanism of urea synthesis from ammonia and carbon dioxide. Khim.prom. no.[illegible]638-642 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Urea) (Ammonia) (Carbon dioxide)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; GOLOV, V.G.

Kinetics and mechanism of dimerization reactions of cyanamide.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.7:1592-1597 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Cyanamide) (Polymerization)

GOL'DBERG, N. A.; ZNAMENSKIY, Yu. D.

Kinetics and mechanism of nitration of calcium carbide. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.12:2748-2751 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.

(Calcium carbide) (Nitration)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; GOLOV, V.G.

Kinetics of the reaction of dimerization of cyanamide in aqueous solution flowing through a heated tube. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.5:994-1000 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Cyanamide) (Polymerization)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; AL'TSHULER, L.N.

Macroscopic kinetics and mechanism of the synthesis of urea from ammonia and carbon dioxide. Khim.prom. no.1:54-57 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

GOL'DBERG, N.A.; [illegible]

Some physical properties of p-chlorophenylisocyanate. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no. 4:744-747 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

GOL'BERG, M.A. [deceased]; BRABANOV, G.P.

Preparation and properties of aryl-sulfonyl azides. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1604-1606 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza. Submitted September 14, 1964.

GOL'DBERG, M. D.

GOL'DBERG, M. D.: "The legal-medicine characteristics of cranial wounds with various types of sharp instruments". Moscow, 1955. First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of MEDICAL Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis'. No. 51, 1[illegible] December 1955

KLYACHKO, L.I.; GOL'DBERG, N.D.

Discussion at the "Pobedit" plant of G.A.Meerson's and A.N.Zelikman's book entitled "Metallurgy of Rare Metals". TSvet.met.29 no.6:76-78 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy) (Meerson, G.A.) (Zelikman, A.N.)

Gol'dberg, N.D.

AUTHORS: Klyachko, L.I., and Gol'sberg, N.D. 136-12-16/18

TITLE: Production of Parts Stable in Fused Zinc (Izgotovleniye detaley, stoykikh v rasplovlennom tsinke)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.12, pp. 77-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An important part of a machine for the automatic pouring of zinc into ingot moulds developed at the "Kavgiprotsvetmet" organisation is the dispenser valve. The authors proposed the use of tungsten sintered in graphite moulds (Fig.2) for these parts and give details of their method, including optimal sintering conditions. The valves produced were found to be resistant to attack by fused zinc and breakage by mild impact. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: "Pobedit" Works (Zavod "Pobedit")

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

GOL'DBERG, N.G.

Electricity in therapeutics. Fel'dsher & akush., Moskva no.10:31-36 Oct 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences.

GOL'DBERG, N.I.

Evaluation of the [illegible] for random [illegible] random process. [illegible]
Zh. tekh. fiz. 24 no. 7 1954
(MLRA 7:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8

L 40291-65 EWT(d)/T LJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5004929 S/0286/65/000/002/0025/0025

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, N. I.

TITLE: Method for measuring multivariate probability characteristics of steady-state random processes. Class 21, No. 167543

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 2, 1965, 25

TOPIC TAGS: random process, characteristic function

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for measuring multivariate probability characteristics of steady-state processes. To measure the multivariate characteristic function directly, the measured values of the real and imaginary components of the multivariate characteristic function are obtained as a result of averaging over time the cosine and sine of the converted electrical signal which corresponds to the sum of multiplication by the given arguments of the multivariate characteristic function of the processes. The processes are obtained from the initial process by its division by given time intervals.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA, EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8

L 59501-65 EWT(d)/T IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5017815 UR/0286/65/000/011/0043/0043
621.317.373

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, N. I. 16 B

TITLE: A method for measuring a multivariate eigenfunction in stationary random processes. Class 21, No. 171448

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 43

TOPIC TAGS: random process, multidimensional function, eigenfunction

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for measuring a multivariate eigenfunction in stationary random processes. The method is designed for measuring the multivariate eigenfunction of one or several processes, reducing the measurement time and improving statistic accuracy. The random process being studied is converted to an electric signal, delayed for a number of predetermined intervals of time, and each of the signals produced is amplified by a number of times which corresponds to predetermined arguments of the eigenfunction. The amplified signals are then added and the resulting voltage is used for phase modulation of a high frequency harmonic oscillation. A number of harmonics are isolated simulta-

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8

L 59501-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017815

neously from the distorted phase-modulated and unmodulated oscillations. These harmonics are multiplied in pairs, averaged in time, and fed to direct current (constant voltage) indicators. These indicators simultaneously display the readout values of the real component of the multivariate eigenfunction for the case of arguments equal to the given coefficient of the input amplification multiplied by the appropriate harmonic number. The input voltages of the multipliers are preshifted by a quarter of a period in phase to obtain the readout values of the imaginary component of the multivariate eigenfunction. [14]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MADP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4053

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8

L 58796-65 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4 Pn-4/Po-4/Pp-4/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5017814 UR/0286/65/000/011/0043/0043

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, N. I.

TITLE: A method for measuring random phase probability density in radio signals. Class 21, No. 171446

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 43

TOPIC TAGS: cathode ray tube, electronic measurement, random phase spread, pulse counter

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for measuring random phase probability density in radio signals. The method is designed for obtaining simultaneous probability density readings in a wide range of phase variations with improved measurement accuracy. A common heterodyne is used for secondary conversion of the intermediate frequency voltage of the received radio signal together with a voltage of the same frequency from the output of a quartz bandpass filter to the quantization frequency. The voltage in one of the two channels which is formed is then used for a circular display on a normally closed cathode ray tube. Positive square pulses which are formed at the moments when the voltage of the

Card 1/3

L 58796-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017814

quantization frequency intersects the zero line from below are fed to the control electrode of the cathode ray tube. Light-sensitive elements are placed in contact with the screen of the tube along its circumference. These light-sensitive elements operate together with pulse counters to fix the number of cases when the phase deviation of the radio signal takes on a value which is equal to the angular position of the corresponding light sensitive elements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JA]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Dec62 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 4054

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8

L 58796-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017814

ENCLOSURE: 01

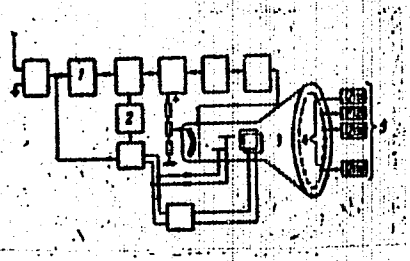

Fig. 1. Measuring device

1 - Quartz pass band filter; 2 - smooth heterodyne; 3 - cathode ray tube; 4 - light-sensitive elements; 5 - pulse counters.

dm

Card 3/3

L 47067-65 EWT(d) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5010377 UR/0108/65/020/004/0023/0026 8 B

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, N. I. (Active member)

TITLE: Estimators of the mathematical expectation and dispersion of a random process

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 20, no. 4, 1965, 21-26

TOPIC TAGS: mathematical expectation, dispersion, random process 16

ABSTRACT: Estimators of the mathematical expectation and dispersion are suggested which are written in terms of the reference values of a single-variable characteristic function. On the basis of (a) G. Kramer's consistent and non-biased estimators ("Mathematical Methods of Statistics"), and (b) an expansion of the probability density W(x, t) within a finite interval $(-x_m, +x_m)$ into a Fourier series, the mathematical expectation and dispersion of a random process $\xi(t)$ are given by:

Card 1/2

L 47067-65

**ACCESSION NR: AP5010377**

$$m_1(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \left(\frac{2}{v_n}\right) \operatorname{Im} \theta_1(v_n, t);$$

$$\sigma^2(t) = \frac{\pi^2}{3\Delta v^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{2}{v_n}\right)^2 \operatorname{Re} \theta_1(v_n, t).$$

The above formulas are similar to those developed by P. V. Mal'nikov ("Elektrosvyaz'," no. 12, 1962) for a stationary and ergodic process. The efficiency and other statistical properties of the above estimator are discussed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 38 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrocommunication)

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 005

me

Card 2/2

L 36411-66

ACC NR: AP6022006 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0115/0120

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, N. I.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Electronics and Mining Electromechanics (Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki)

TITLE: Analyzer of the characteristic function of the random phase of a quasiharmonic signal

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 115-120

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, statistic analysis

ABSTRACT: Analyzers of probability density of irregular phase difference based on the level-and-time quantization of the test random phase are liable to large errors in analyzing random phases that have short stationary time. A new random-phase analyzer based on direct measurement of estimators of the characteristic function of the test irregular phase is claimed to be free from the above shortcoming. Theoretical prerequisits, a method of measuring random-phase statistical characteristics, functional and principal circuits, and measuring procedure are given. It is claimed that a laboratory model of the analyzer had these advantages: (a) the probability density and the integral distribution function are obtained in analytical form; (b) no need in the convolution integral in some cases; (c) random-phase investigation in a wide range of correlation intervals; (d) self-calibration. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 10 formulas. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 30Apr65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001 / ATD PRESS: 5139

UDC: 681.142.5:621.317.757

Card 1/1 14

L 42261-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5022794 SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/65/008/004/0711/0716

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Estimate of the characteristic function of an ergodic random process

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 711-716

TOPIC TAGS: random process, ergodic theory, characteristic function, harmonic function

ABSTRACT: An unbiased and consistent (in the case of ideal integration) estimate of a unidimensional characteristic function of a stationary ergodic random process is proposed. The statistical properties of the new estimate are examined. The results obtained permit determining the statistical properties of estimates of real and imaginary components of the unidimensional characteristic function, in terms of which, in turn, the estimates of unidimensional probabilistic characteristics of the process, such as the probability density, variance, and mathematical expectation, can be expressed. The use of the estimates of the characteristic function in a number of cases is preferable over other probabilistic characteristics, particularly in a statistical analysis of the compositions of distributions and of the random phase of quasi-harmonic signals. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 32 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 04Nov64/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 UDC: 519.25

ACC NR: AP6034938 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0146/66/009/005/0014/0019

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, N. I.

ORG: Moscow Mining Institute (Moskovskiy gornyy institut)

TITLE: New means for statistical analysis of the random phase of a signal

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 9, no. 5, 1966, 14-19

TOPIC TAGS: statistic analysis, phase analysis, signal analysis

ABSTRACT: The phase of any physically created signal is not a strictly determined function of time, for various reasons of a statistical nature. In the general case, a signal u(t) can be represented in the form of a vibration with an amplitude A(t) and a phase $\Phi$ (t) and is an arbitrary function of the time, t

$$u(t) = A(t)\cos[\Phi(t)]. \qquad (1)$$

In turn, for any finite interval of time the phase $\Phi$ (t) of any real signal can be expressed as

$$\Phi(t) = \psi(t) + \varphi(t) + \varphi_0, \qquad (2)$$

where $\psi$ (t), $\varphi$ (t), and $\varphi_0$ are, respectively, the linear, random, and constant phase components. The article develops mathematically series and parallel methods for

 UDC: 621.391

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8"

ACC NR: AP6034938

statistical analysis of the random phase. It is shown that as a result of the averaging over time of the cosine (sine) of the random phase, there can be obtained an estimate of the effective component of its characteristic function; this permits obtaining the distribution laws in analytical form, and yields a number of other advantages. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

1.

2.

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7.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8"

GOL'DBERG, N.M.

MINAYEV, Ivan Pavlovich, 1840-1890; BARANNIKOV, A.P., akademik, redaktor; GOL'DBERG, N.M., redaktor; KOTOVSKIY, G.G., redaktor; PAVLOV, V.I., redaktor; ASMANIYEVA, G.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Travel diary in India and Burma; 1880 and 1885-1886] Dnevniki puteshestvii v Indiiu i Birmu; 1880 i 1885-1886. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 248 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(India--Description and travel)
(Burma--Description and travel)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8"

SAVVATEYEVA, Zinaida Vladimirovna. Prinimal uchastiye PLUNGYAN, T.M., kand. tekhn.nauk; FLEROVA, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GOL'DBERG, N.V., prep. tekhnikuma, retsenzent; TIMONINA, Ye.P., prep. tekhnikuma, retsenzent; GABOVA, D.M., red.; BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.

[Technology of the manufacture of knit clothing] Tekhnologiia trikotazhno-shveinogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gizlepgrom, 1963. 430 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ivanteyevskiy trikotazhnyy tekhnikum (for Flerova).
(Knit goods industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515620004-8"

ACC [illegible]

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, [illegible]

TITLE: Measurement of azimuthal nonuniformities in axially symmetric magnetic systems and methods for decreasing them

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. [illegible]

REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. [illegible], 75-93

TOPIC TAGS: axial magnetic field, magnetic field measurement, magnet

ABSTRACT: A procedure for measuring the transverse components and azimuthal nonuniformities in axially symmetric systems is developed, making it possible to obtain a qualitative relation between the factors determining the azimuthal nonuniformities. This allows a refinement in the control of the quality of permanent magnets, as this occurs with electron tubes. A method is developed for creating a highly uniform field in magnetic systems by eliminating the effect of detrimental transverse components. On the basis of experimental work it is possible to create methods for calculating azimuthal nonuniformities which allow workers in the area of permanent magnets to calculate the parameters of magnetic systems. The optimal operating conditions for electronic-rectifier devices can then be obtained. 9 figures. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 UDC: [illegible]:621.317.4

GOL'DBERG, O. D.

"The Control and Quality Analysis of Three Phase Asynchronous Short Circuited Electric Motors During Series Production, on the Basis of Control Test Results." Cand Tech Sci, Sci Res Inst, Min Electrical Engineering Industry, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

SOROKER, T.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, GOLDBERG, O.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Statistical quality control of electric motors in serial production. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.5:19-25 My '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektricheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Electric motors--Quality control)

GOL'DBERG, O.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Mathematical statistics in the analysis of material from control tests on asynchronous motors. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.12:22-30 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva elektropromyshlennosti.

(Electric motors--Testing) (Mathematical statistics)

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, O D (Candidate of Technical Sciences) SOV/110-59-1-20/28

TITLE: On the Accuracy Needed in Electrical Instruments Used for Inspection Tests on Induction Motors (K voprosu o neobkhodimoy tochnosti elektroizmeritel'nykh priborov, primenyayemykh pri kontrol'nykh ispytaniyakh asinkhronnykh dvigateley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 1, pp 73-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the previous article by Lur'ye and states that the problem of choosing the right accuracy of instrument for testing electric motors has become particularly important in recent years in connection with testing on the conveyor belt. However, Lur'ye's method of determining the class of accuracy required is criticised, and it is recommended to consider average rather than maximum errors. The errors that occur in making the different types of test usual with induction motors are then considered in turn. Next the relationship between these errors and the accuracy class of the instruments required is considered. The effects that arise in various measurements with instruments of different accuracies are expressed as percentages of the tolerances of the

Card 1/2

On the Accuracy Needed in Electrical Instruments Used for Inspection Tests on Induction Motors SOV/110-59-1-20/28

measurements and tabulated. It is recommended that errors of measurement should not exceed 8 to 14% of the available tolerance. It is then shown that when instruments of class 0.5 are used this limit is not exceeded but that if instruments of class 1.5 are used the errors are far too great. Therefore Luriye's suggestion of using instruments of class 1.5 for production testing of induction motors is not justified. Wattmeter errors on conveyor-belt testing can be reduced considerably by employing special wattmeters in which the whole scale is used when the measurements are being made. If this is done wattmeters of 1.5 class accuracy can be used.

Card 2/2 There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

GOL'DBERG, O.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SOROKER, T.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHARAKHCH'YAN, I.N., inzh.

Concerning the reliability of asynchronous motors. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.9:62-67 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Electric motors, Induction)

GOL'DBERG, G.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Explosionproof asynchronous motors with power ratings from 0.27 to 100 kw. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.10:79-80 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Electric motors, Induction)

GOL'DBERG, O.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; MYASNIKOV, M.A., inzh.

Accelerated test of the life of three-phase asynchronous motors. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.10:24-26 O '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

GOL'DBERG, G.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SILANT'YEVA, T.I., inzh.

Reliability of electronic equipment. Elektrosviaz' (MIRA 15:1)
36 no.1:58 D '62.

L 10032-67 EWT(1)
ACC NR: AP6022904 SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/66/000/004/0007/0010

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, O. D. (Candidate of technical sciences); Makarov, F. K. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Enhancing the reliability of induction-motor windings by their proper design

SOURCE: Elektrotekhnika, no. 4, 1966, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: electric motor, induction motor, reliability, electric rotating equipment

ABSTRACT: Experience with induction motors in the Vladimir City recorded during 1964-65 has shown that about 35% of all motor failures were due to faults in their windings. Mush winding in semiclosed stator slots made by hand from enamelled wire was found to have numerous insulation defects which later were

UDC: 621.313.333.025.3.001.2

Card 1/2

SOV/112-58-1-547

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 39 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gnilosyrov, Ye. G., Gel'dberg, O. Ye., Zagika, V. V., and Frimes, A. P.

TITLE: Projects of the Ministry of the Electrical-Engineering Industry on Complex Mechanization of Blast-Furnace Departments (Raboty Ministerstva elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti po kompleksnoy mekhanizatsii domennykh tsekhov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raboty M-va elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR po mekhaniz. i avtomatiz. nar. kh-va., Moscow, 1956, pp 16-21

ABSTRACT: The history of Soviet systems of electrical equipment for blast furnaces is set forth, beginning from the first model developed by KhEMZ in 1933 and ending with the sixth 1952 model developed by the Central Design Bureau of "Elektroprivod" plant. The most distinctive feature of 1952, 1953 models is a high processing automation that controls blast-furnace operation "from on top" by means of periodic and sporadic variations of charge composition, by

Card 1/2

Projects of the Ministry of the Electrical-Engineering Industry on Complex ...

maintaining and changing the level of the charging, and by properly controlling the distribution on the top. Charging-system characteristics of 1952/1953 models are presented. Over the last 20 years, the maximum speed of the main-hoist electric drive has increased from 1.83 to 4 m/sec, intervals have decreased from 25 to 16 sec, and rated charging-system productivity has increased from 75 to 177 t/h. In 1955/1956, a new system was developed, scheduled for installation in 1957. It is noted that in 1955, blueprints were finished for a fully-automatic weighbridge scheduled to be put in operation in 1957.

I.A.I.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Blast furnaces--Equipment ... 2. Blast furnaces--Control systems
3. Blast furnaces--Performance ... 4. Electric equipment--Development

GOL'DBERG, P.R., inzhener.

Two-layer rubberoid scaly roofing material made of shaped tiles and semitiles. Stroi.prom.34 no.7:38 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Tiles, Roofing)

GOLDBERG, I.Ya.

Gol'dshtein

98-58-4-3/18

AUTHORS: Gol'dshtein, M.N., Professor and Doctor of Technical Sciences; Gol'iberg, I.Ya., Engineer

TITLE: On the Stability of Loess-Like Ground (O prochnosti lesso-vidnykh gruntov)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye Stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp 39-42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Numerous tests have been carried out in the Dnepropetrovsk Institute, Laboratory for Earth Engineering, pertaining to the question of stability of loess-like ground. Samples for these tests were taken from the district of Krasnaya Balka, which has the typical loess-like argillaceous soil with coefficient of relative setting capacity of 6% at a vertical pressure of 3 kg/sq cm. The authors arrived at the following conclusions: 1) Moistening of loess-like ground under all circumstances of strain leads to a marked decrease in the tested argillaceous soil of stability and resistance to dislocation. 2) Moistening of such earth without any lateral pressure leads to total loss of stability. However, surrounded by lateral pressure of 0.1 atm the test sample does not soak through but withstands an additional vertical load of 0.3 kg/sq cm. On removal of the lateral pressure

Card 1/3

the sample does not disintegrate, but it does break up at a vertical load of 0.48 - 0.65 kg/sq cm. The stability of the sample is influenced greatly by the amount of lateral pressure at the time of moistening. 3) Increased hydrostatic pressure at the time of moistening results in increased stability of the sample. 4) To investigate the influence of strain on stability and setting capacity 4 samples were put under varying additional load at the time of moistening. The test revealed that the increase of strain resulted in the increase of the coefficient of relative setting; in turn increased setting resulted in greater density and consequently also in greater stability. 5) In another series of tests, various kinds of liquids were used for moistening, such as saturated solutions of $CaSO_4$, $CaCO_3$, glycerin, ethyl alcohol, acetone, transformer oil, benzene, carbon-tetra-colorid, kerosene, gasolene. These tests revealed that the stability of this earth depended on the nature of the moistening liquid or its dielectric constant: the greater the dielectric constant, the greater the activity of the liquid, and the more intense the absorption of the ground, resulting in turn, in a lowering of the stability. 6) The degree of stability depends upon a) the polarity of the moistening liquid;

b) the chemical composition of the liquid; c) the nature of the salt and argillaceous cement.
There are 4 figures and 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/3 1. Soils-Mechanical properties 2. Soils-Stability-Test results

SHEYKHET, A.M.; PYZHOV, Yu.V.; GOL'DBERG, P.Ya.; RAZUKHINA, G.G.

Duplex apparatus developed by the Institute of Mineral Fuels and Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute for determining the dynamics of coal swelling during coking. Koks i khim. no.6:15-18 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Coal--Testing)
(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

BRUK, A.S.; LEYBOVICH, R.Ye.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; SMUL'SON, A.S.; BELUKHA, A.A.; MUCHNIK, D.A.; FARTUSHNAYA, R.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: KUTEVOY, P.M.; GOL'DBERG, P.Ya.; NECHAYEVA, A.P.; KUBYSHKINA, L.I.; SHEYKHET, A.M.; VASIL'CHENKO, S.I.; BARASH, D.A.; KARPOVA, K.K.; KHODANKOV, A.T.

Effect of temperature changes in the control heating flues on the quality of the metallurgical coke. Koks i khim. no.7:26-27 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Bruk, Leybovich, Kutevoy, Gol'dberg, Nechayeva, Kubyshkina, Sheykhet). 2. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ivanov, Smul'son, Belukha, Muchnik, Fartushnaya, Vasil'chenko, Barash, Karpova, Khodankov).

(Coke ovens) (Coke--Testing)

LEYBOVICH, R.Ya.; GOL'DBERG, P.Ya., RABUKHINA, G.I.

Effect of oxidation on the changes in the cake tendency of coals.
Koks i khim. no.3:3-4 '64. (MIR 17:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

OBUKHOVSKIY, Ya.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; LEVIN, V.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOL'DBERG, P.Ya.

Using transition lean coals for making blast furnace coke. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.5:42-44 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

OBUKHOVSKIY, Ya.M.; GOL'DBERG, P.Ya.; PODBEL'SKAYA, Ye.F.

Investigating highly metamorphized Kuznetsk Basin coal in order to define thin and low coking coals. Ugol' 40 no.3:66-69 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Obukhovskiy, Gol'dberg). 2. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut ugleobogashcheniya (for Podbel'skaya).

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(LENINGRAD--HOSPITALS--OUTPATIENT SERVICES)

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